

Cat. No. 63464E

# Drafts of Worksheets in IRS Publications

For use in preparing **2003** Returns

(January 2004)

#### Caution: DRAFT WORKSHEETS

This publication contains early release drafts of selected worksheets from IRS taxpayer information publications. The worksheets are subject to change before they are officially released. The drafts will appear only on the Internet.

If you have comments on any of the draft worksheets, you can submit the comments to us on our web site. Include the word DRAFT in your response and the "Proof as of" date. You may make comments anonymously, or you may include your name and e-mail address or phone number. We cannot respond to all comments due to the high volume we receive. However, we will consider each suggestion carefully.

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## Introduction

This publication contains draft worksheets from IRS taxpayer information publications (TIPs) for tax year 2003. We are making these drafts available to help you plan for the coming filing season. This publication is available only on the Internet.

The worksheet or table number shown on these worksheets relates to the publication that contains the worksheet. The status of the worksheet will be shown in the overlay. For example, the worksheet may show "PROOF AS OF JULY 25, 2003 (subject to change)."

A new version of a worksheet will be posted only if there is a change in the computation. When there is a final version of a worksheet, the draft version will be removed from this publication. To find the final version of a worksheet, see the publication containing the worksheet.

#### Worksheet 1. Worksheet for 2002 Expenses Paid in 2003

(Note: Use this worksheet to figure the credit you may claim for 2002 expenses paid in 2003.)

1. Enter your 2002 qualified expenses paid in 2002 2. Enter your 2002 qualified expenses paid in 2003 3. Add the amounts on lines 1 and 2 4. Enter \$2,400 if care was for one qualifying person (\$4,800 if for two or more) 5. Enter any dependent care benefits received for 2002 and excluded from your income (from line 20 of 2002 Form 2441 or Schedule 2 (Form 1040A)) 6. Subtract amount on line 5 from amount on line 4 and enter the result	2. 3. 4. 5.
	0
7. Compare your earned income for 2002 and your spouse's earned income for 2002 and enter the smaller amount	7.
8. Compare the amounts on lines 3, 6, and 7 and enter the smallest amount	8.
9. Enter the amount on which you figured the credit for 2002 (from line 6 of 2002 Form 2441 or	
Schedule 2 (Form 1040A))	9.
10. Subtract amount on line 9 from amount on line 8 and enter the result. If zero or less, stop here. You cannot increase your credit by any previous year's expenses	
11. Enter your 2002 adjusted gross income (from line 35 of your 2002 Form 1040 or line 21 of	10.
your 2002 Form 1040A)	11
12. Find your 2002 adjusted gross income in the 2002 table of percentages shown below and enter the corresponding decimal amount here	12.

Over	IF your adjusted gross income is:  But not over	THEN the percentage is:
\$ 0	\$10,000	30%
10,000	12,000	29%
12,000	14,000	28%
14,000	16,000	27%
16,000	18,000	26%
18,000	20,000	25%
20,000	22,000	24%
22,000	24,000	23%
24,000	26,000	22%
26,000	28,000	21%
28,000	No limit	20%

- 13. Multiply line 10 by line 12. Add this amount to your 2003 credit and enter the total on line 9 of your 2003 Form 2441 or Schedule 2 (Form 1040A). Write the following on the dotted line next to line 9 of Form 2441 or in the space to the left of line 9 on Schedule 2 (Form 1040A):
  - "CPYE"
  - The amount of this credit for a prior year's expenses

13. \_\_\_\_\_

# Worksheet 1. Adjusted Basis of Home Sold

Caut	ion: See Worksheet 1 Instructions before you use this worksheet.	
1.	Enter the purchase price of the home sold. (If you filed Form 2119 when you originally acquired that home to	
	postpone gain on the sale of a previous home before May 7, 1997, enter the adjusted basis of the new home from that Form 2110.)	1
2.	from that Form 2119.)	··
	you already subtracted to arrive at the amount entered on line 1 above	2.
3.	Subtract line 2 from line 1	
4.	Settlement fees or closing costs. See Settlement fees or closing costs. If line 1 includes the adjusted basis of the new home from Form 2119, go to line 6.	
а		
b	Legal fees (including title search and preparing documents)	
С	. Surveys	
d	. Title insurance	
е		
f.	Amounts that the seller owed that you agreed to pay (back taxes or interest, recording or	
_	mortgage fees, and sales commissions)	
5.	. Other	
6.	Cost of additions and improvements. Do not include any additions and improvements included on line 1 above	
7.	Special tax assessments paid for local improvements, such as streets and sidewalks	
8.	Other increases to basis	
9.	Add lines 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8	
10.	Depreciation, related to the business use or rental of the home, claimed (or allowable) 10.	
11.	Other decreases to basis (see Decreases to basis.)	
12.	Add lines 10 and 11	12
13.	ADJUSTED BASIS OF HOME SOLD. Subtract line 12 from line 9. Enter here and on Worksheet 2, line 4	13

## Worksheet 2. Gain (or Loss), Exclusion, and Taxable Gain

Part 1 1. 2. 3. 4. 5.	- Gain (or Loss) on Sale  Selling price of home	2. 3. 4.
Part 2 6. 7. 8. 9.	E — Exclusion and Taxable Gain Enter any depreciation allowed or allowable on the property for periods after May 6, 1997. If none, enter zero Subtract line 6 from line 5. (If the result is less than zero, enter zero.)  If you qualify to exclude gain on the sale, enter your maximum exclusion. (See <i>Maximum Exclusion</i> earlier.) If you do not qualify to exclude gain, enter -0- Enter the smaller of line 7 or line 8. This is your <b>exclusion</b> Subtract line 9 from line 5. This is your <b>taxable gain</b> . Report it as described under <i>Reporting the Gain</i> on page 16. If the amount on this line is zero, do not report the sale or exclusion on your tax return. If the amount on	8
11.	line 6 is more than zero, complete line 11	

#### Worksheet 3. Reduced Maximum Exclusion

	tion: Complete this worksheet only if you qualify for a reduced maximum exclusion. (See uced Maximum Exclusion earlier.) Complete column (B) only if you are married filing a joi		(A)	(B)
retu		1111	You	Your Spouse
1.	Maximum amount	1	\$250,000.00	\$250,000.00
2a.	Enter the number of days (or months) that you used the property as a main home	••	Ψ200,000.00	Ψ200,000.00
	during the 5-year period ending on the date of sale. (If married filing jointly, fill in columns (A) and (B))	2a.		
b.	Enter the number of days (or months) that you owned the property during the 5-year period ending on the date of sale. (If married filing jointly and one spouse owned the			
	property longer than the other spouse, both spouses are treated as owning the			
	property for the longer period)	b.		
c.	Enter the smaller of line 2a or 2b	c.		
3.	Have you (or your spouse if filing jointly) excluded gain from the sale of another home during the 2-year period ending on the date of this sale?			
	NO. Skip line 3 and enter the number of days (or months) from line 2c on line 4.			
	YES. Enter the number of days (or months) between the date of the most recent sale			
	of another home on which you excluded gain and the date of sale of this home 3			
4.	Enter the smaller of line 2c or 3	4.		
5.	Divide the amount on line 4 by 730 days (or 24 months). Enter the result as a decimal	-		
6	(rounded to at least 3 places). But do not enter an amount greater than 1.000 5 Multiply the amount on line 1 by the decimal amount on line 5 6			
6. 7.	Add the amounts in columns (A) and (B) of line 6. This is your <b>reduced maximum</b>	<b>).</b>		
١.	exclusion. Enter it here and on Worksheet 2, line 8	7.		

#### Worksheet for Figuring the Limit on Rental Deductions for a Dwelling Unit Used as a Home

abie	2. Worksneet for Figuring the	Limit on Rental Deductions for a Dw	elling Unit Used as a Home	
<ul><li>D</li><li>D</li></ul>	d you rent the dwelling unit 15 days of	e this year? (See Dwelling Unit Used as Ho	,	
1.	Enter rents received			
b. c. d.		casualty and theft losses (see instructions tructions)		
3.	Subtract line 2e from line 1. If zero o	r less, enter zero	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
b. c.	as repairs, insurance, and utilities) Enter the rental portion of excess mo Add lines 4a and 4b	directly related to operating or maintaining or trigage interest (see instructions)	::::::=	
5.	Subtract line 4d from line 3. If zero o	r less, enter zero		
b. c. d.	<ul> <li>6a. Enter the rental portion of excess casualty and theft losses (see instructions)</li> <li>b. Enter the rental portion of depreciation of the dwelling unit</li> <li>c. Add lines 6a and 6b</li> <li>d. Allowable excess casualty and theft losses and depreciation. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 6c</li> </ul>			
7a. b.	Operating expenses to be carried of Excess casualty and theft losses line 6d from line 6c	over to next year. Subtract line 4d from lin and depreciation to be carried over t	e 4c	
Ente	er the amounts on lines 2e, 4d, and 6	d on the appropriate lines of Schedule E (F	Form 1040), Part I.	
Follo abov expe	rksheet Instructions  we these instructions for the worksheet re. If you were unable to deduct all your renses last year, because of the rental me limit, add these unused amounts to	of your adjusted gross income figured without your rental income and expenses from the dwelling unit. Enter the rental portion of the result from line 18 of Form 4684 on line 2c of this worksheet.	mortgage interest. <b>Do not</b> include interest on a loan that did not benefit the dwelling unit (as explained in the line 2a instructions). <b>Line 6a.</b> To find the rental portion of excess casualty and theft losses, use the Form 4684	
your expenses for this year.  Line 2a. Figure the mortgage interest on the dwelling unit that you could deduct on Schedule A (Form 1040) if you had not rented the unit. Do not include interest on a loan that did not benefit the dwelling unit. For example, do not include interest on a home equity loan used to pay off credit cards or other personal loans, buy a car, or pay college tuition. Include		<b>Note.</b> Do <b>not</b> file this Form 4684 or use it to figure your personal losses on Schedule A. Instead, figure the personal portion on a separate Form 4684.	you prepared for line 2c of this worksheet. <b>A.</b> Enter the amount from line 10 of Form 4684	
		Line 2d. Enter the total of your rental expenses that are directly related only to the rental activity. These include interest on loans used for rental activities other than to buy, build, or improve the dwelling unit. Also include rental agency fees, advertising, office	B. Enter the rental portion of A  C. Enter the amount from line 2c of this worksheet  D. Subtract C from B. Enter the result here and on line 6a of this	
inter	est on a loan used to buy, build, or	include rental agency tees, advertising, office	result here and on line oa of this	

Line 2c. Figure the casualty and theft losses related to the dwelling unit that you could deduct on Schedule A (Form 1040) if you had not rented the dwelling unit. To do this, complete Section A of Form 4684, Casualties and Thefts, treating the losses as personal losses. On line 17 of Form 4684, enter 10%

improve the dwelling unit, or to refinance such

a loan. Enter the rental portion of this interest

on line 2a of the worksheet.

include rental agency fees, advertising, office supplies, and depreciation on office equipment used in your rental activity.

Line 4b. On line 2a, you entered the rental portion of the mortgage interest you could deduct on Schedule A if you had not rented the dwelling unit. Enter on line 4b of this worksheet the rental portion of the mortgage interest you could not deduct on Schedule A because it is more than the limit on home

	01 - 01111 4004
3.	Enter the rental portion of A
Э.	Enter the amount from line 2c of this worksheet
Э.	Subtract <b>C</b> from <b>B.</b> Enter the result here and on line 6a of this worksheet

Allocating the limited deduction. If you cannot deduct all of the amount on line 4c or 6c this year, you can allocate the allowable deduction in any way you wish among the expenses included on line 4c or 6c. Enter the amount you allocate to each expense on the appropriate line of Schedule E, Part I.

# Worksheet 7–A. **Self-Employed Health Insurance Deduction Worksheet** (Keep for your records.)

1. Enter total payments made during the year for health insurance coverage established under your business for you, your spouse, and your dependents. (*Do not include* payments for any month you were eligible to participate in a health plan subsidized by your or your spouse's employer or any amount you claim on line 11 of Form 8885. Also, do not include payments for qualified long-term care insurance.)

1.

- For coverage under a qualified long-term care insurance contract, enter for each person covered the smaller of the following amounts.
  - Total payments made for that person during the year.
  - b) The amount shown below. (Use the person's age at the end of the year.)

\$250— if that person is age 40 or younger

\$470— if age 41 to 50

\$940— if age 51 to 60

\$2,510— if age 61 to 70

\$3,130 -- if age 71 or older

(**Do not include** payments for any month you were eligible to participate in a long-term care insurance plan subsidized by your or your spouse's employer.) If more than one person is covered, figure separately the amount to enter for each person. Then enter the total of those amounts

<ol> <li>Add the total of lines 1 and 2</li></ol>
from the trade or business under which the insurance plan is established. (If the business is an S corporation, skip to line 11.)
from the trade or business under which the insurance plan is established. (If the business is an S corporation, skip to line 11.)
S corporation, skip to line 11.)
S corporation, skip to line 11.)
5. Enter the total of all net profits from: line 31, Schedule C (Form 1040); line 3, Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040); line 36, Schedule F (Form 1040); or line 15a, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065); plus any
Schedule C (Form 1040); line 3, Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040); line 36, Schedule F (Form 1040); or line 15a, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065); plus any
(Form 1040); line 36, Schedule F (Form 1040); or line 15a, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065); plus any
line 15a, Schedule K-1 (Form 1065); plus any
See the instructions for Schedule SE (Form 1040).
( <b>Do not include</b> any net losses shown on these
schedules.)
<b>6.</b> Divide line 4 by line 5 6.
7. Multiply Form 1040, line 29, by the percentage on
line 6
<b>8.</b> Subtract line 7 from line 4
9. Enter the amount, if any, from Form 1040, line 31,
attributable to the same trade or business in which
the insurance plan is established 9.
<b>10.</b> Subtract line 9 from line 8
11. Enter your wages from an S corporation in which
you are a more-than-2% shareholder and in which
the insurance plan is established
attributable to the amount entered on line 4 or 11
above, or the amount from Form 2555–EZ, line 18,
attributable to the amount entered on line 11 above <b>12.</b>
13. Subtract line 12 from line 10 or 11, whichever
applies
<b>14.</b> Compare the amounts on lines 3 and 13 above.
Enter the <b>smaller</b> of the two amounts here and on
Form 1040, line 30. ( <b>Do not include</b> this amount
when figuring a medical expense deduction on
Schedule A (Form 1040).)

\* Earned income includes net earnings and gains from the sale, transfer, or licensing of property you created. It does not include capital gain income.

Rate worksheet for self-employed. If your plan's contribution rate is not a whole percentage (for example, 10½%), you cannot use the *Rate Table for Self-Employed*. Use the following worksheet instead.

#### Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed

Plan contribution rate as a decimal (for
example, 10½% = 0.105)
2) Rate in line 1 plus 1 (for example, 0.105 + 1 =
1.105)
3) Self-employed rate as a decimal rounded to at

least 3 decimal places (line 1 ÷ line 2) . . . . . .

#### **Publication 560**

Rate table for self-employed. If your plan's contribution rate is a whole percentage (for example, 12% rather than  $12\frac{1}{2}$ %), you can use the following table to find your reduced contribution rate. Otherwise, use the rate worksheet provided later.

First, find your plan contribution rate (the contribution rate stated in your plan) in *Column A* of the table. Then read across to the rate under *Column B*. Enter the rate from *Column B* in step 1 of the *Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed*.

#### Rate Table for Self-Employed

Column A	Column B
If the plan contri-	Your
bution rate is:	rate is:
(shown as %)	(shown as decimal)
1	.009901
2	
3	.029126
4	.038462
5	.047619
6	.056604
7	.065421
8	.074074
9	.082569
10	.090909
11	.099099
12	.107143
13	.115044
14	.122807
15	.130435
16	.137931
17	.145299
18	.152542
19	.159664
20	.166667
21	.173554
22	.180328
23	.186992
24	.193548
25*	.200000*

\*The deduction for annual employer contributions (other than elective deferrals) to a SEP plan, a profit-sharing plan, or a money purchase plan, cannot be more than 20% of your net earnings (figured without deducting contributions for yourself) from the business that has the plan.

## Deduction Worksheet for Self-Employed

Step 1
Enter your net profit from line 31, Schedule C (Form
1040); line 3, Schedule C-EZ (Form 1040); line 36,
Schedule F (Form 1040); or line 15a*, Schedule K-1 (Form
*Congrel partners should reduce this amount by the same
*General partners should reduce this amount by the same additional expenses subtracted from line 15a to
determine the amount on line 1 or 2 of Schedule SE
Step 2
Enter your deduction for self-employment tax from line 28,
Form 1040
Step 3
Net earnings from self-employment. Subtract step 2 from
step 1
Step 4
Enter your rate from the Rate Table for Self-Employed or
Rate Worksheet for Self-Employed
Step 5
Multiply step 3 by step 4
Step 6 Multiply \$200,000 by your plan contribution rate (not the
reduced rate)
Step 7
Enter the <b>smaller</b> of step 5 or step 6
Step 8
Contribution dollar limit
If you made any elective deferrals, go
to step 9.
<ul> <li>Otherwise, skip steps 9 through 18</li> </ul>
and enter the smaller of step 7 or step
8 on step 19.
Step 9
Enter your allowable elective deferrals made during 2003.  Do not enter more than \$12,000
Step 10
Subtract step 9 from step 8
Step 11
Subtract step 9 from step 3
Step 12
Enter one-half of step 11
Step 13
Enter the <b>smallest</b> of step 7, 10, or 12
Enter the <b>smallest</b> of step 7, 10, or 12 <b>Step 14</b>
Step 14
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  • If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16. • Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  • If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16. • Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16. Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14 Step 17
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  • If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16. • Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  • If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16.  • Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14 Step 17 Enter your catch-up contributions, if any. Do not enter
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  • If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16.  • Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14 Step 17 Enter your catch-up contributions, if any. Do not enter more than \$2,000
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16. Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14 Step 17 Enter your catch-up contributions, if any. Do not enter more than \$2,000 Step 18
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  • If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16. • Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14 Step 17 Enter your catch-up contributions, if any. Do not enter more than \$2,000 Step 18 Enter the smaller of step 16 or step 17 Step 19 Add steps 13, 15, and 18. This is your maximum
Step 14 Subtract step 13 from step 3 Step 15 Enter the smaller of step 9 or step 14  • If you made catch-up contributions, go to step 16. • Otherwise, skip steps 16 through 18 and go to step 19. Step 16 Subtract step 15 from step 14 Step 17 Enter your catch-up contributions, if any. Do not enter more than \$2,000 Step 18 Enter the smaller of step 16 or step 17 Step 19

## Worksheet 1. Maximum Amount Contributable (MAC)

Note. Use this worksheet to figure your MAC

	Part I. Limit on Annual Additions		
1.	Enter your includible compensation for your most recent year of service	1.	
2.	Maximum	2.	\$40,000
3.	Enter the lesser of line 1 or line 2. This is your <b>limit on annual additions</b>	3.	
	<b>Caution:</b> If you had only nonelective contributions, skip Part II and enter the amount from line 3 on line 16.		
	Part II. Limit on Elective Deferrals		
4.	Maximum contribution  ■ For 2003, enter \$12,000  ■ For 2004, enter \$13,000.	4.	
	<b>Note.</b> If you have at least 15 years of service with a qualifying organization, complete lines 5 through 15. If not, enter zero (-0-) on line 14 and go to line 15.		
5.	Amount per year of service	5.	\$ 5,000
6.	Enter your years of service	6.	
7.	Multiply line 5 by line 6	7.	
8.	Enter the total of all elective deferrals for prior years made for you by qualifying organizations	8.	
9.	Subtract line 8 from line 7. If zero or less, enter zero (-0-)	9.	
10.	Maximum increase in limit for long service	10.	\$15,000
11.	Enter all prior year increases in the limit for long service	11.	
12.	Subtract line 11 from line 10	12.	
13.	Maximum additional contributions	13.	\$ 3,000
14.	Enter the least of lines 9, 12, or 13. This is your <b>increase in the limit for long service</b>	14.	
15.	Add lines 4 and 14. This is your <b>limit on elective deferrals</b>	15.	
	Part III. Maximum Amount Contributable		
16.	<ul> <li>If you had only nonelective contributions, enter the amount from line 3. This is your MAC.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>If you had only elective deferrals, enter the lesser of lines 3 or 15. This is your MAC.</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>If you had both elective deferrals and nonelective contributions, enter the amount from line 3. This is your MAC. (Use the amount on line 15 to determine if you have excess elective deferrals as explained in chapter 7.)</li></ul>	16.	

#### Worksheet A. Cost of Incidental Life Insurance

**Note:** Use this worksheet to figure the cost of incidental life insurance included in your annuity contract. This amount will be used to figure includible compensation for your most recent year of service.

1.	Enter the value of the contract (amount payable upon your death)	1.
2.	Enter the cash value in the contract at the end of the year	2.
3.	Subtract line 2 from line 1. This is the value of your current life insurance protection	3.
4.	Enter your age on your birthday nearest the beginning of the policy year	4
5.	Enter the 1-year term premium for \$1,000 of life insurance based on your age. (From Figure 3–1)	5.
6.	Divide line 3 by \$1,000	6.
7.	Multiply line 6 by line 5. This is the <b>cost of your incidental life insurance</b>	7

## **Publication 571**

#### Worksheet B. Includible Compensation for Your Most Recent Year of Service\*

Note: Use this worksheet to figure includible compensation for your most recent year of service.

1.	Enter your includible wages from the employer maintaining your 403(b) account for your most recent year of service	1
2.	Enter elective deferrals for your most recent year of service	2.
3.	Enter amounts contributed or deferred by your employer under a cafeteria plan for your most recent year of service	3.
4.	Enter amounts contributed or deferred by your employer to your 457 account (a nonqualified plan of a state or local government or of a tax-exempt organization) for your most recent year of service	4.
5.	Enter the value of qualified transportation fringe benefits you received from your employer.	5
6.	Enter your foreign earned income exclusion for your most recent year of service	6
7.	Add lines 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6	7
8.	Enter the cost of incidental life insurance that is part of your annuity contract for your most recent year of service	8.
9.	<ul> <li>Enter compensation that was both:</li> <li>Earned during your most recent year of service, and</li> <li>Earned while your employer was not qualified to maintain a 403(b) plan</li></ul>	9.
10.	Add lines 8 and 9	10.
11.	Subtract line 10 from line 7. This is your <b>includible compensation for your most recent year of service</b>	11
* Use es	timated amounts if figuring includible compensation before the end of the year.	

## Worksheet C. Limit on Catch-Up Contributions

**Note:** If you will be age 50 or older by the end of the year, use this worksheet to figure your limit on catch-up contributions.

1.	Maximum catch-up contributions  • For 2003, enter \$2,000  • For 2004, enter \$3,000	1.	
2.	Enter your includible compensation for your most recent year of service	2.	
3.	Enter your elective deferrals	3.	
4.	Subtract line 3 from line 2	4.	
5.	Enter the lesser of line 1 or line 4. This is your <b>limit on catch-up contributions</b>	5.	

Worksheet To Figure the Deduction for Business Use of Your Home Use this worksheet if you file Schedule F (Form 1040) or you are an employee or a partner.

PART	1—Part of Your Home Used for Business:		
1)	Area of home used for business	1)	
	Total area of home	2)	
3)	Percentage of home used for business (divide line 1 by line 2 and show result as percentage)	3)	%
	2—Figure Your Allowable Deduction	4)	
4)	Gross income from business (see instructions)	4)	
	(a) (b) Direct Indirect		
	Expenses Expenses		
5)	Casualty losses		
6)	Deductible mortgage interest		
7)	Real estate taxes		
8)	Total of lines 5 through 7		
9)	Multiply line 8, column (b), by line 3		
10)	Add line 8, column (a), and line 9		
11)			
12)	Add lines 10 and 11	12)	
13)	Deduction limit. Subtract line 12 from line 4	13)	
14)	Excess mortgage interest		
15)	Insurance		
16)	Repairs and maintenance		
17)	Utilities		
18)	Other expenses		
19)	Add lines 14 through 18		
20)	Multiply line 19, column (b) by line 3		
21)	Carryover of operating expenses from prior year (see instructions)		
	Add line 19, column (a), line 20, and line 21	22)	
23)		23)	
24)	Limit on excess casualty losses and depreciation. Subtract line 23 from line 13	24)	
25)	Excess casualty losses (see instructions)	/	
26)			
27)	Carryover of excess casualty losses and depreciation from prior year (see instructions) 27)		
28)	Add lines 25 through 27	28)	
	Allowable excess casualty losses and depreciation. Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 24 or line 28	29)	
	Add lines 10, 23, and 29	30)	
31)	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	31)	
32)	Allowable expenses for business use of your home. (Subtract line 31 from line 30.) See instructions for where to	00)	
	enter on your return	32)	
PART	3—Depreciation of Your Home		
33)		33)	
34)	Basis of land	34)	
35)	Basis of building (subtract line 34 from line 33)	35)	
36)	Business basis of building (multiply line 35 by line 3)	36)	
37)	Depreciation percentage (from applicable table or method)	37)	%
38)	Depreciation allowable (multiply line 36 by line 37)	38)	
PART	4—Carryover of Unallowed Expenses to Next Year		
39)	Operating expenses. Subtract line 23 from line 22. If less than zero, enter -0	39)	
40)	Excess casualty losses and depreciation. Subtract line 29 from line 28. If less than zero, enter -0	40)	

#### Worksheet 1–2. Figuring Your Reduced IRA Deduction for 2003

(Use only if you or your spouse is covered by an employer plan and your modified AGI falls between the two amounts shown below for your coverage situation and filing status.)

**Note.** If you were married and both you and your spouse contributed to IRAs, figure your deduction and your spouse's deduction separately.

IF yo	ou	AND your filing status is	AND your modified AGI is over	THEN enter on line 1 below	
	covered by an	single or head of household	\$40,000	\$50,000	
emp	loyer plan	married filing jointly or qualifying widow(er)	\$60,000	\$70,000	
		married filing separately	\$0	\$10,000	
	not covered by an	married filing jointly	\$150,000	\$160,000	
	loyer plan, but your use is <b>covered</b>	married filing separately	\$0	\$10,000	
<ol> <li>2.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	Enter your <i>modified</i> Note. If line 2 is equently your IRA contribution  Subtract line 2 from	d AGI (that of both spouses, it all to or more than the amount ons are not deductible. See No. 1. If line 3 is \$10,000 or mo	f married filing journed to him to hi	ointly)	
		outions of up to \$3,000 (\$3,50 , your spouse's) compensation			3
4. Multiply line 3 by 30% (.30) (by 35% (.35) if age 50 or older). If the result is not a multiple of \$10, round it to the next highest multiple of \$10. (For example, \$611.40 is rounded to \$620.) However, if the result is less than \$200, enter \$200				4	
5.	self-employment tax you are filing a joint your spouse's comp contributions for this	sation minus any deductions of and line 30 (self-employed return and your compensation reduced by his or he syear. If you file Form 1040, of ployment	SEP, SIMPLE, and is less than your traditional IRA do not reduce you	and qualified plans). If our spouse's, include A and Roth IRA our compensation by any	5.
6.	\$3,000 (\$3,500 if 50	made, or to be made, to your or older). If contributions are Contributions, later	more than \$3,0	000 (\$3,500 if 50 or	6.
7.	amount if you choos applies. If line 6 is n	mpare lines 4, 5, and 6. Enter se) here and on the Form 104 nore than line 7 and you want	0 or 1040A line to make a nonc	for your IRA, whichever deductible contribution,	7.
8.		ntribution. Subtract line 7 from a and on line 1 of your Form 8			8.

#### Worksheet 1–3. Figuring the Taxable Part of Your IRA Distribution

Form 8606, multiply line 9 of the worksheet by the percentage you figured.

Use only if you made contributions to a traditional IRA for 2003 and have to figure the taxable part of your 2003 distributions to determine your modified AGI. See *Limit If Covered By Employer Plan*. Form 8606 and the related instructions will be needed when using this worksheet.

**Note.** When used in this worksheet, the term **outstanding rollover** refers to an amount distributed from a traditional IRA as part of a rollover that, as of December 31, 2003, had not yet been reinvested in another traditional IRA, but was still eligible to be rolled over tax free.

1. Enter the basis in your traditional IRA(s) as of December 31, 2002	1.	
2. Enter the total of all contributions made to your traditional IRAs during 2003 and all contributions made during 2004 that were for 2003, <i>whether or not deductible</i> . Do not include rollover contributions properly rolled over into IRAs. Also, do not include certain returned contributions described in the instructions for line 7, Part I, of Form 8606	2.	
<b>3.</b> Add lines 1 and 2	3.	
4. Enter the value of all your traditional IRA(s) as of December 31, 2003 (include any outstanding rollovers from traditional IRAs to other traditional IRAs)	4.	
5. Enter the total distributions from traditional IRAs (including amounts converted to Roth IRAs that will be shown on line 16 of Form 8606) received in 2003. (Do not include outstanding rollovers included on line 4 or any rollovers between traditional IRAs completed by December 31, 2003. Also, do not include certain returned contributions described in the instructions for line 7, Part I, of Form 8606.)	5.	
<b>6.</b> Add lines 4 and 5	6.	
7. Divide line 3 by line 6. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least three places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000	7.	
8. Nontaxable portion of the distribution.  Multiply line 5 by line 7. Enter the result here and on lines 13 and 17 of Form 8606	8.	
9. Taxable portion of the distribution (before adjustment for conversions). Subtract line 8 from line 5. Enter the result here and if there are no amounts converted to Roth IRAs, stop hereand enter the result on line 15 of Form 8606	9.	
<b>10.</b> Enter the amount included on line 9 that is allocable to amounts converted to Roth IRAs by December 31, 2003. (See <i>Note</i> at the end of this worksheet.) Enter here and on line 18 of Form 8606	10.	
11. Taxable portion of the distribution (after adjustments for conversions).  Subtract line 10 from line 9. Enter the result here and on line 15 of Form 8606	11.	
<b>Note.</b> If the amount on line 5 of this worksheet includes an amount converted to a Roth IRA by December 3 the percentage of the distribution allocable to the conversion. To figure the percentage, divide the amount (8606) by the total distributions shown on line 5. To figure the amounts to include on line 10 of this worksheet	onvert	ed (from line 16 of Form

# Publication 590 APPENDIX B Worksheets 1, 2, and 3

#### APPENDIX B. Worksheets for Social Security Recipients Who Contribute to a Traditional IRA

If you receive social security benefits, have taxable compensation, contribute to your traditional IRA, and you or your spouse are covered by an employer retirement plan, complete the following worksheets. (See *Are You Covered by an Employer Plan?* in chapter 1.)

Use Worksheet 1 to figure your modified adjusted gross income. This amount is needed in the co deduction, if any, which is figured using Worksheet 2.  The IRA deduction figured using Worksheet 2 is entered on your tax return.	mputation of your IRA
Worksheet 1 Computation of Modified AGI (For use only by taxpayers who receive social security benefits)	
<ul> <li>Filing Status — Check only one box:</li> <li>□ A. Married filing jointly</li> <li>□ B. Single, Head of Household, Qualifying Widow(er), or Married filing separately and lived apart from your spouse during the entire year</li> <li>□ C. Married filing separately and lived with your spouse at any time during the year</li> </ul>	
<ol> <li>Adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or Form 1040A (not taking into account any social security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or RRB-1099, any deduction for contributions to a traditional IRA, any student loan interest deduction, any tuition and fees deduction, or any exclusion of interest from savings bonds to be reported on Form 8815)</li> <li>Enter the amount in box 5 of all Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099</li> <li>Enter one-half of line 2</li> <li>Enter the amount of any foreign earned income exclusion, foreign housing exclusion, U.S. possessions income exclusion, exclusion of income from Puerto Rico you claimed as a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, or exclusion of employer-paid adoption expenses</li> <li>Enter the amount of any tax-exempt interest reported on line 8b of Form 1040 or 1040A</li> <li>Add lines 1, 3, 4, and 5</li> <li>Enter the amount listed below for your filing status.</li> </ol>	. 1
<ul> <li>\$32,000 if you checked box A above</li> <li>\$25,000 if you checked box B above</li> <li>\$0 if you checked box C above.</li> <li>8. Subtract line 7 from line 6. If zero or less, enter 0 on this line.</li> <li>9. If line 8 is zero, stop here. None of your social security benefits are taxable. If line 8 is more than 0, enter the amount listed below for your filing status.</li> <li>\$12,000 if you checked box A above</li> <li>\$9,000 if you checked box B above</li> </ul>	. 8
• \$0 if you checked box <b>C</b> above  10. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter 0  11. Enter the smaller of line 8 or line 9  12. Enter one half of line 11  13. Enter the smaller of line 3 or line 12  14. Multiply line 10 by .85. If line 10 is zero, enter 0  15. Add lines 13 and 14	. 10
<ul> <li>16. Multiply line 2 by .85</li></ul>	. 17

# **APPENDIX B. (Continued)**

F your filing status		AND your modified AGI	THEN enter on line 1	
S		is over	below	
married filing jointly AND				
AND	•you are covered			
	by a retirement			
	plan at work, or	\$60,000*	\$70,000	
	•you are not			
	covered by an employer plan but			
	your spouse is	\$150,000*	\$160,000	
	,	,	÷, <del>-</del>	
single, or head of		<b>0.40.00</b> 5**	<b>A</b> =0.000	
household		\$40,000*	\$50,000	
married filing				
separately**		\$ 0*	\$10,000	
qualifying widower(er)		\$60,000*	\$70,000	
**If you did not live with	your spouse at any ti ed and you or your sp	<u>me</u> during the year, co	on line 2 of Worksheet 3. Insider your filing status as single. Insider your filing status as single. In both contributed to IRAs, figure	
			4	
Enter the applicable or	nount from obovo			
Enter your modified A	GI from Worksheet 1,	line 19		
Enter your modified A ote: If line 2 is equal to a	GI from Worksheet 1,	line 19		
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A</li> <li>lote: If line 2 is equal to a contributions are n</li> <li>Subtract line 2 from lin</li> </ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amou ot deductible. Proceed e 1	line 19	2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2	
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to a contributions are n</li> <li>Subtract line 2 from lin</li> <li>Multiply line 3 by 30%</li> </ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceede 1	line 19	2. p; your traditional IRA	
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to a contributions are n</li> <li>Subtract line 2 from lin</li> <li>Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high</li> </ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed e 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to a contributions are n</li> <li>Subtract line 2 from lin</li> <li>Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is</li> </ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed e 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA  3. result is not a multiple of \$10, s rounded to \$620.)  4.	
Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to contributions are in Subtract line 2 from lin. Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is Enter your compensation.	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed e 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	
Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to contributions are in Subtract line 2 from lin. Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is Enter your compensations self-employment tax) a	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed e 1 (.30) (by 35% (.35) if a lest multiple of \$10. (Figure 1) (Figure 2) (Figure 2	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA  3. result is not a multiple of \$10, s rounded to \$620.)  4.	
Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to a contributions are in Subtract line 2 from lin. Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is Enter your compensation self-employment tax) at the lower income spous IRA and Roth IRA contribute.	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed e 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to contributions are not subtract line 2 from line.</li> <li>Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is enter your compensation self-employment tax) at the lower income spous IRA and Roth IRA contributions you</li> </ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed e 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to contributions are not subtract line 2 from line.</li> <li>Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is enter your compensation self-employment tax) at the lower income spous IRA and Roth IRA contributions you more than \$3,000 (\$3,5)</li> </ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed e 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to contributions are n.</li> <li>Subtract line 2 from lin.</li> <li>Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is enter your compensations elf-employment tax) at the lower income spous IRA and Roth IRA contributions you more than \$3,000 (\$3,5</li> <li>Deduction. Compare line contributions of the lower income spous line in the lower lin</li></ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed et 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	
<ul> <li>Enter your modified A lote: If line 2 is equal to a contributions are not a subtract line 2 from line.</li> <li>Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is enter your compensation self-employment tax) at the lower income spous IRA and Roth IRA contributions you more than \$3,000 (\$3,5).</li> <li>Deduction. Compare lifty you choose). Enter this line 6 is more than the self-equal to the contribution of the contribution.</li> </ul>	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amount deductible. Proceed et 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	
lote: If line 2 is equal to contributions are n.  Subtract line 2 from lin.  Multiply line 3 by 30% round it to the next high However, if the result is Enter your compensation self-employment tax) at the lower income spous IRA and Roth IRA contributions you more than \$3,000 (\$3,5).  Deduction. Compare li you choose). Enter this line 6 is more than the analysis and contributions your choose.	GI from Worksheet 1, or more than the amout of deductible. Proceed et 1	line 19	2. e; your traditional IRA	

## **APPENDIX B. (Continued)**

Worksheet 3 Computation of Taxable Social Security Benefits (For use by taxpayers who receive social security benefits and take a traditional IRA deduction)	
Filing Status — Check only one box:	
☐ A. Married filing jointly	
B. Single, Head of Household, Qualifying Widow(er), or Married filing separately and <i>lived apart</i> from your spouse during the <i>entire year</i>	
C. Married filing separately and lived with your spouse at any time during the year	
<ol> <li>Adjusted gross income (AGI) from Form 1040 or Form 1040A (<i>not taking into account</i> any IRA deduction, any student loan interest deduction, any tuition and fees deduction, any social security benefits from Form SSA-1099 or RRB-1099, or any exclusion of interest from savings bonds to be reported on Form 8815)</li> <li>Deduction(s) from line 7 of Worksheet(s) 2</li> <li>Subtract line 2 from line 1</li> <li>Enter amount in box 5 of all Forms SSA-1099 and Forms RRB-1099</li> <li>Enter one half of line 4</li> <li>Enter the amount of any foreign earned income exclusion, foreign housing exclusion, exclusion of income from U.S. possessions, exclusion of income from Puerto Rico you claimed as a bona fide resident of Puerto Rico, or exclusion of employer-paid adoption expenses</li> <li>Enter the amount of any tax-exempt interest reported on line 8b of Form 1040 or 1040A</li> <li>Add lines 3, 5, 6, and 7</li> <li>Enter the amount listed below for your filing status.</li> <li>\$32,000 if you checked box A above.</li> <li>\$25,000 if you checked box B above.</li> </ol>	2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.
\$0 if you checked box C above.	q
<ul><li>10. Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter 0 on this line</li></ul>	
• \$12,000 if you checked box A above.	
• \$9,000 if you checked box <b>B</b> above.	
• \$0 if you checked box C above.	11.
12. Subtract line 11 from line 10. If zero or less, enter 0	12.
13. Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11	13.
14. Enter one-half of line 13	14.
<b>15.</b> Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 14	15.
<b>16.</b> Multiply line 12 by .85. If line 12 is zero, enter 0	17
<b>18.</b> Multiply line 4 by .85	
<b>19. Taxable social security benefits.</b> Enter the smaller of line 17 or line 18	
10. Taxable 300iai 300iai y benefits. Liner the smaller of line 17 of line 10	

# Worksheet 1: Investment Income If You Are Filing Form 1040

Keep for Your Records

Intere	st and Dividends		
1.	Enter any amount from Form 1040,		
	line 8a.		1
2.	Enter any amount from Form 1040,		
	line 8b, plus any amount on Form 8814, line 1b.		2
3.	Enter any amount from Form 1040,		
	line 9a.		3
4.	Enter the amount from Form 1040,		
	line 21, that is from Form 8814 if		
	you are filing that form to report your		
	child's interest and dividend income on your return. (See instructions		
	below for line 4 if your child received		
	an Alaska Permanent Fund		
	dividend.)		4
Capita	Il Gain Net Income		
5.	Enter the amount from Form 1040,		
	line 13a. If the amount on that line is		
	a loss, enter zero.	5	
6.	Enter any gain from Form 4797, Sales of		
	Business Property, line 7, column		
	(g). If the amount on that line is a		
	loss, enter zero. (But, if you		
	completed lines 8 and 9 of Form		
	4797, enter the amount from line 9,	•	
_	column (g), instead.)	6	
7.	Subtract line 6 of this worksheet from line 5 of this worksheet. (If the		
	result is less than zero, enter zero.)		7
D	,		
Prope	ies and Rental Income from Personal		
8.	Enter any royalty income from		
0.	Schedule E, line 4, plus any income		
	from the rental of personal property		
	shown on Form 1040, line 21.	8	
9.	Enter any expenses from Schedule		
	E, line 21, related to royalty income,		
	plus any expenses from the rental of personal property deducted on		
	Form 1040, line 33.	9	
10.	Subtract the amount on line 9 of this		
-	worksheet from the amount on line		
	8. (If the result is less than zero,		
	enter zero.)		10.

Passi	ve activities		
11.	Enter the total of any net income		
	from passive activities (included on		
	Schedule E, lines 26, 29a (col. (g)),		
	34a (col. (d)), and 40). (See		
	instructions below for lines 11 and		
		4.4	
	12.)	11	
12.	Enter the total of any losses from		
	passive activities (included on		
	Schedule E, lines 26, 29b (col. (f)),		
	34b (col. (c)), and 40). (See		
	instructions below for lines 11 and		
	12.)	12	
13.	,	12	
13.	Combine the amounts on lines 11		
	and 12 of this worksheet. (If the		4.0
	result is less than zero, enter zero.)		13
14.	Add the amounts on lines 1, 2, 3, 4,		
	7, 10, and 13. Enter the total. This		
	is your Investment Income.		14
15.	Is the amount on line 14 more than \$	32.600?	
	☐ <b>Yes.</b> You cannot take the credit.		
	□ <b>No.</b> Go to Question 5 in Step 2		
	Form 1040 instructions to find out if y		
	take the credit (unless you are using		
	take the credit (unless you are using	UIIS	
	publication to find out if you can take	tne	
	credit; in that case, go to Rule 7, nex	α).	
Perm. line 4, amou Fund divide result Exam \$500 choos line 1a enter	actions for line 4 if your child receive anent Fund dividends. To figure the a start with the amount on line 6 of Form the appropriate that is equal to any dividends divided by the total amount of the income on lines 1a and 2 of Form 8 from the amount on line 6 of Form 881 ple. Your 10-year-old child has taxable and an Alaska Permanent Fund dividence to report this income on your return a of Form 8814, \$2,000 on line 2, and \$1,000 on line 6 of Form 8814 and line	amount to on 8814. Mu Alaska Perofinterest a 814. Subtract interest interest in of \$2,00 You enter \$2,500 on I	Itiply that rmanent and act the accome of 0. You \$500 on ine 4. You
\$1,00 Instruenter incom amou on line the So	$0 - (\$1,000 \times (\$2,000 \div \$2,500)) = \$20$ <b>actions for lines 11 and 12.</b> In figuring on lines 11 and 12, do not take into act action (or loss) included on line 26 of Scheont included in your earned income. To be 26 or line 40 of Schedule E is from a chedule E instructions. If any of the ren	00.  If the amou count any radule E or altind out if the passive actal real esta	nt to royalty ny ne income tivity, see
\$1,00 Instruenter incom amou on line the So incom	s: $0 - (\$1,000 \times (\$2,000 \div \$2,500)) = \$20$ <b>actions for lines 11 and 12.</b> In figuring on lines 11 and 12, do not take into accept (or loss) included on line 26 of Scheont included in your earned income. To the 26 or line 40 of Schedule E is from a chedule E instructions. If any of the renue (or loss) included on Schedule E, line	00.  If the amou count any redule E or all find out if the passive actal real estal estal estal real estal estal real estal	nt to oyalty ny ne income tivity, see ate from a
\$1,00 Instruenter income amou on line the So income passiv	s: $0 - (\$1,000 \times (\$2,000 \div \$2,500)) = \$20$ <b>actions for lines 11 and 12.</b> In figuring on lines 11 and 12, do not take into act are (or loss) included on line 26 of Scheont included in your earned income. To be 26 or line 40 of Schedule E is from a chedule E instructions. If any of the renale (or loss) included on Schedule E, line are activity, print "NPA" and the amount	00.  If the amou count any redule E or all find out if the passive actal real estal estal estal real estal estal real estal	nt to oyalty ny ne income tivity, see ate from a
\$1,00 Instruenter income amou on line the So income passiv	s: $0 - (\$1,000 \times (\$2,000 \div \$2,500)) = \$20$ <b>actions for lines 11 and 12.</b> In figuring on lines 11 and 12, do not take into accept (or loss) included on line 26 of Scheont included in your earned income. To the 26 or line 40 of Schedule E is from a chedule E instructions. If any of the renue (or loss) included on Schedule E, line	00.  If the amou count any redule E or all find out if the passive actal real estal estal estal real estal estal real estal	nt to oyalty ny ne income tivity, see ate from a

# Worksheet A. **Simplified Method Worksheet** (Keep For Your Records) See the instructions for the worksheet in Part II under *Simplified Method*.



Enter the total annuity payments received th				
1. Litter the total armally payments received th	is year. Also add this amount to the total for	Form 1040 line		
16a, or Form 1040A, line 12a				
2. Enter your cost in the plan at the annuity sta				
Note.If your annuity starting date was befor				
line 3 and enter the amount from line 4 of las				
3. Enter the appropriate number from Table 1 b				
the payments are for your life and that of you				
below				
5. Multiply line 4 by the number of months for v				
starting date was before 1987, enter this am				
Otherwise go to line 6				
6. Enter any amounts previously recovered tax	free in years after 1986			
7. Subtract line 6 from line 2				
8. Enter the smaller of line 5 or line 7				
9. Taxable annuity for year. Subtract line 8 from this amount to the total for Form 1040, line 1				
this amount to the total for Form 1040, line 1 Form CSF 1099R shows a larger amount, us				
10. Add lines 6 and 8				
11. <b>Balance of cost to be recovered.</b> Subtract	line 10 from line 2			
	Table 1 for Line 3 Above			
		your		
TE (I	annuity starti	ng date was—		
IF the age at	annuity starti before November 19,1996,	ng date was— after November 18, 1996,		
annuity starting date was	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	ng date was—  after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was 55 or under	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	ng date was—  after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was 55 or under 56-60	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was 55 or under 56-60 61-65	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under  56-60  61-65  66-70	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was 55 or under 56-60 61-65	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under  56-60  61-65  66-70	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under  56–60  61–65  66–70  71 or older	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under  56–60 61–65 66–70 71 or older  IF the combined ages at	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under 56-60 61-65 66-70 71 or older  IF the combined ages at annuity starting date were	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under 56–60 61–65 66–70 71 or older  IF the combined ages at annuity starting date were  110 or under	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under 56–60 61–65 66–70 71 or older  IF the combined ages at annuity starting date were  110 or under 111–120	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under 56–60 61–65 66–70 71 or older  IF the combined ages at annuity starting date were  110 or under 111–120 121–130	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		
annuity starting date was  55 or under 56–60 61–65 66–70 71 or older  IF the combined ages at annuity starting date were  110 or under 111–120	annuity starti before November 19,1996, enter on line 3	after November 18, 1996, enter on line 3		

Worksheet B. **Lump-Sum Payment** (Keep for Your Records)
See the instructions in Part II of this publication under *Alternative Annuity Option*.

# **Publication 721**

#### Worksheet C. Limited Taxable Amount for Nonresident Alien

1.	Enter the otherwise taxable amount of the CSRS or FERS annuity (from line 9 of Worksheet A) or TSP distributions
2.	Enter the total U.S. Government basic pay other than tax-exempt pay for services performed outside the United States
3.	Enter the total U.S. Government basic pay for all services
4.	Divide line 2 by line 3
	Limited taxable amount. Multiply line 1 by line 4. Enter this amount on Form 1040NR, line 17b

## Worksheet D. Lump-Sum Payment at End of Survivor Annuity

1.	Enter the lump-sum payment	1.	
2.	Enter the amount of annuity previously received tax free	2.	
	Add lines 1 and 2		
4.	Enter the employee's total cost	4.	
	<b>Taxable amount.</b> Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter the result, but not less than		
	zero	5	

# **Publication 721**

#### Worksheet E. Lump-Sum Payment to Estate or Other Beneficiary

1.	Enter the lump-sum payment	1
2.	Enter the amount of annuity received tax free by the retiree	2.
3.	Add lines 1 and 2	3
4.	Enter the total cost	4.
5.	<b>Taxable amount.</b> Subtract line 4 from line 3. Enter the result, but not less than	
	zero	5

#### Worksheet 1. Figuring Your Taxable Benefits

Bef	No. Go to line 1 below.  Yes. Did you live apart from your spouse all year?  No. Go to line 1 below.  Yes. Do the following if you file:  Form 1040: Enter "D" to the right of the word "benefits" on line 20a, then go to line 1 below.  Form 1040A: Enter "D" to the right of the word "benefits" on line 14a, then go to line 1 below.	
1.	Enter the total amount from box 5 of ALL your Forms SSA-1099 and RRB-1099	1
	Enter one-half of line 1	2
4.	Form 1040: Lines 7, 8a, 8b, 9a, 10-13a,14, 15b, 16b, 17-19, and 21 Form 1040A: Lines 7, 8a, 8b, 9a, 10a, 11b, 12b, and 13	3
	<ul> <li>Qualified U.S. savings bond interest (Form 8815, line 14)</li> <li>Adoption benefits (Form 8839, line 30)</li> <li>Foreign earned income or housing (Form 2555, lines 43 and 48, or Form 2555–EZ, line 18), and</li> </ul>	
	Certain income of bona fide residents of American Samoa (Form 4563, line 15) or Puerto Rico	4
5.	Add lines 2, 3, and 4	5.
	Form 1040A filers: Enter the amount from Form 1040A, line 20, minus any amounts on lines 18 and 19. Form	
	1040 filers: Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 33, minus any amounts on Form 1040, lines 25 and 26	6
	Subtract line 6 from line 5	7.
	Enter \$25,000 (\$32,000 if married filing jointly; \$0 if married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any time during 2003)	8.
9.	Subtract line 8 from line 7. If zero or less, enter -0-	9.
	<b>Note:</b> If line 9 is zero or less, stop here; none of your benefits are taxable. (Do not enter any amounts on Form 1040, line 20a or 20b, or on Form 1040A, line 14a or line 14b. But if you are married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2003, enter -0- on Form 1040, line 20b, or on Form 1040A, line 14b.) Otherwise, go on to line 10.	
10.	Enter \$9,000 (\$12,000 if married filing jointly; \$0 if married filing separately and you lived with your spouse at any	
	time during 2003)	10
	Subtract line 10 from line 9. If zero or less, enter -0	11.
	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 9 or line 10	12
_	Enter one-half of line 12	13
	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 2 or line 13	14
16	Add lines 14 and 15	16.
17	Multiply line 1 by 85% (.85)	16
18.	Taxable benefits. Enter the smaller of line 16 or line 17	18.
	<ul> <li>Enter the amount from line 1 above on Form 1040, line 20a, or on Form 1040A, line 14a.</li> <li>Enter the amount from line 18 above on Form 1040, line 20b, or on Form 1040A, line 14b.</li> <li>Note: If you received a lump-sum payment in this year that was for an earlier year, also complete Worksheet 2 or 3 and Worksheet 4 to see whether you can report a lower taxable benefit.</li> </ul>	

# Worksheet 2. Figure Your Additional Taxable Benefits (From a Lump-Sum Payment for a Year After 1993)

Enter earlier year

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
1.	Enter the total amount from box 5 of ALL your Forms SSA-1099 and RRB-1099 for the earlier year, plus the lump-sum payment for the earlier year received after that year	1	
	Note: If line 1 is zero or less, skip lines 2 through 20 and enter -0- on line 21. Otherwise, go on to line 2.		
2.	Enter one-half of line 1		
3.	Enter the adjusted gross income reported on your return for the earlier year	3	
4.	Enter the total of any exclusions/adjustments you claimed in the earlier year for:		
	Adoption benefits (Form 8839)		
	<ul> <li>Qualified U.S. savings bond interest (Form 8815)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Student loan interest (Form 1040, line 25 in 2002, or line 24 in 2001, or Form 1040A, line 18 in 2002 or line 17 in 2001)</li> </ul>		
	<ul> <li>Tuition and fees (Form 1040, line 26, or Form 1040A, line 19)</li> </ul>		
	Foreign earned income or housing (Form 2555 or Form 2555 – EZ)		
_	• Certain income of bona fide residents of American Samoa (Form 4563) or Puerto Rico		
	Enter any tax-exempt interest received in the earlier year		
	Add lines 2, 3, 4, and 5		
	Enter taxable benefits reported on your return for the earlier year		
8.	Subtract line 7 from line 6	8	
9.	Enter \$25,000 (\$32,000 if married filing jointly for the earlier year; \$0 if married filing separately for the earlier year and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year)	0	
40		9	
10.	Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0	10.	
44			
11.	Enter \$9,000 (\$12,000 if married filing jointly for the earlier year; \$0 if married filing separately for the earlier year and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year)	11	
12	Subtract line 11 from line 10. If zero or less, enter -0	11	
	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 10 or line 11		
	Enter one-half of line 13		
	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 2 or line 14	15	
	Multiply line 12 by 85% (.85). If line 12 is zero, enter -0-	16	
	Add lines 15 and 16	17.	
	Multiply line 1 by 85% (.85)		
	Refigured taxable benefits. Enter the smaller of line 17 or line 18		
	Enter taxable benefits reported on your return for the earlier year (or as refigured due to a previous lump-sum		
	payment for the year)	20.	
21.	Additional taxable benefits. Subtract line 20 from line 19. Also enter this amount on line 19 of Worksheet 4	21.	
	Note: Do not file an amended return for this earlier year. Complete a separate Worksheet 2 or Worksheet 3 for each earlier year for which you received a lump-sum payment in 2003.		

#### Worksheet 3. Figure Your Additional Taxable Benefits (From a Lump-Sum Payment for a Year **Before 1994)**

Enter earlier year

1	Enter the total amount from box 5 of ALL your Forms SSA-1099 and RRB-1099 for the earlier year, plus the	
••	lump-sum payment for the earlier year received after that year	1.
	Note: If line 1 is zero or less, skip lines 2 through 13 and enter -0- on line 14. Otherwise, go on to line 2.	
2.	Enter one-half of line 1	2.
	Enter the adjusted gross income reported on your return for the earlier year	
	Enter the total of any exclusions/adjustments you claimed in the earlier year for:	
	Qualified U.S. savings bond interest (Form 8815)	
	<ul> <li>Foreign earned income or housing (Form 2555 or Form 2555–EZ)</li> </ul>	
	Certain income of bona fide residents of American Samoa (Form 4563) or Puerto Rico	4
5.	Enter any tax-exempt interest received in the earlier year	
	Add lines 2, 3, 4, and 5	6.
7.	Enter taxable benefits reported on your return for the earlier year	7.
	Subtract line 7 from line 6	8.
9.	Enter \$25,000 (\$32,000 if married filing jointly for the earlier year; \$0 if married filing separately for the earlier year	
	and you lived with your spouse at any time during the year)	9
10.	Subtract line 9 from line 8. If zero or less, enter -0-	10
	Note: If line 10 is zero or less, skip lines 11 through 13 and enter -0- on line 14. Otherwise, go on to line 11.	
11.	Enter one-half of line 10	11
12.	Refigured taxable benefits. Enter the smaller of line 2 or line 11	12
13.	Enter taxable benefits reported on your return for the earlier year (or as refigured due to a previous lump-sum	
	payment for the year)	13
14.	Additional taxable benefits. Subtract line 13 from line 12. Also enter this amount on line 19 of Worksheet 4	14

# Worksheet 4. Figure Your Taxable Benefits Under the Lump-Sum Election Method (Use With Worksheet 2 or 3)

Coi	Complete Worksheet 1 and Worksheets 2 and 3 as appropriate before completing this worksheet.				
1.	Enter the total amount from box 5 of ALL your Forms SSA-1099 and RRB-1099 for 2003, minus the lump-sum payment for years before 2003	1			
2.	Enter one-half of line 1	2			
3.	Enter the amount from line 3 of Worksheet 1	3.			
4.	Enter the amount from line 4 of Worksheet 1	4.			
5.	Add lines 2, 3, and 4	5.			
6.	Enter the amount from line 6 of Worksheet 1	6.			
7.		7.			
8.	Enter the amount from line 8 of Worksheet 1	8.			
9.	Subtract line 8 from line 7. If zero or less, enter -0-	9.			
	Note: If line 9 is zero or less, skip lines 10 through 17 and enter -0- on line 18. Otherwise, go on to line 10.				
10.	Enter the amount from line 10 of Worksheet 1				
11.					
12.	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 9 or line 10				
13.					
14.	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 2 or line 13				
15.	Multiply line 11 by 85% (.85). If line 11 is zero, enter -0				
16.	Add lines 14 and 15	16			
17.	Multiply line 1 by 85% (.85)	17			
18.	Enter the <b>smaller</b> of line 16 or line 17	18			
19.	Enter the total of the amounts from line 21 of Worksheet 2 and line 14 of Worksheet 3 for all earlier years for which	40			
	the lump-sum payment was received	19			
20.	Taxable benefits under lump-sum election method. Add lines 18 and 19	20			
	<b>Note:</b> If line 20 above is not smaller than line 18 of Worksheet 1, you cannot use this method to figure your taxable benefits. Instead, follow the instructions on Worksheet 1 to report your benefits.				

You can elect to report your taxable benefits under this method if line 20 above is smaller than line 18 of Worksheet 1. To elect this method:

- Make the following entries on your return:
   On Form 1040, enter "LSE" to the left of line 20a.
   On Form 1040A, enter "LSE" to the left of line 14a.
- Enter the amount from line 1 of Worksheet 1 on Form 1040, line 20a, or on Form 1040A, line 14a. If you are married filing separately and you lived apart from your spouse for all of 2003, also make the entries described at the top of Worksheet 1.
- If line 20 above is zero, follow the instructions below line 9 on Worksheet 1. Otherwise, enter the amount from line 20 above on Form 1040, line 20b, or on 1040A, line 14b.

# Worksheets and Instructions Related to Form 8814

Use *Part I* of Form 8814 to figure your child's interest and dividend income to report on your return. *Only the amount over \$1,500 is added to your income.* This amount is shown on line 6 of Form 8814. Include this amount on line 21 of Form 1040 or Form 1040NR. If you file more than one Form 8814, include the total amounts from line 6 of all your Forms 8814 on line 21. In the space next to line 21, write "Form 8814." and the total of the line 6 amounts

**Note.** The tax on the first \$1,500 is figured in **Part II** of Form 8814. See *Figuring Additional Tax*, later.

**Qualified Dividends.** Enter on line 2 of Form 8814 any ordinary dividends your child received. The amount may include qualified dividends. Qualified dividends are those dividends, reported on line 9b of Form 1040, that are eligible for the lower tax rates that apply to a net capital gain. For detailed information about qualified dividends, see Publication 550, *Investment Income and Expenses*.

If your child received qualified dividends, the amount of these dividends that is added to your income must be reported on lines 9a and 9b of Form 1040. You do not include it on line 6 of Form 8814 or on line 21 of Form 1040.



Use the following worksheet to figure the amount to report as qualified dividends on Form 1040, lines 9a and 9b, and the amount to report on

Form 8814, line 6. (The worksheet is needed to divide the \$1,500 base amount on line 5 of Form 8814 between the child's qualified dividends, capital gain distributions, and other interest and dividend income.)

#### Worksheet for Child's Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions (Keep for your records)

1.	Enter the amount of qualified dividends included on Form 8814, line 2	
2.	Enter the amount from Form 8814, line 3	
3.	Enter the amount from Form 8814, line 4	
4.	Divide line 1 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal	
5.	Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as	

6.	Base amount	\$ 1,500
7.	Subtract line 6 from line 3	 
8.	Multiply line 7 by line 4. Include this amount on lines 9a and 9b of Form 1040	 
9.	Multiply line 7 by line 5. Include this amount on Schedule D, line 13, column (f), or on line 13a of Form 1040	
10	Add lines 8 and 9	 
11	Subtract line 10 from line 7. Enter the result here and on Form 8814, line 6	 
12	Enter the child's post-May 5 capital gain distributions, if any	
13	a. Divide line 12 by line 2. Enter the result as a decimal	
14	Multiply line 9 by line 13. Include this amount on Schedule D, line 13, column (g), or onForm 1040, line 13b	

On the dotted line next to line 6, Form 8814, write "QD" and the amount from line 8 of the worksheet. On the dotted line next to lines 9a and 9b, Form 1040, write "Form 8814" and the amount from line 8 of the worksheet.

Capital gain distributions. Enter on line 3 of Form 8814 any capital gain distributions your child received. The amount of these distributions that is added to your income must be reported on line 13 of Schedule D (Form 1040) or, if you are not required to file Schedule D, on line 13a of Form 1040. You do not include it on line 6 of Form 8814 or on line 21 of Form 1040.



Use the Worksheet for Child's Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Distributions, earlier, to figure the amount to report as capital gain distri-

butions on Schedule D, or directly on Form 1040, and the amount to report on Form 8814, line 6. (The worksheet is needed to divide the \$1,500 base amount on line 5 of Form 8814 between the child's qualified dividends, capital gain distributions, and other interest and dividend income.)

On the dotted line next to line 6, Form 8814, write "CGD" and the amount from line 9 of the worksheet. On the dotted line next to line 13, Schedule D, or in the space to the left of line 13a, Form 1040, write "Form 8814" and the amount from line 9 of the worksheet. If there is an amount on line 14 of the worksheet, write "Form 8814" and that amount (post-May 5 capital gain distributions) in the space to the right of line 13, column (g), of Schedule D, or in the space to the left of line 13b, Form 1040.

#### **Worksheets and Instructions Related** to Form 8615

#### Line 8 (Parent's Taxable Income Plus **Children's Net Investment Income)**

Enter on this line the total of lines 5, 6, and 7. You must determine the amount of net capital gain and qualified dividends included on this line before completing line 9 of Form 8615.

**Net capital gain.** Net capital gain is the smaller of the gain, if any, on line 16 of Schedule D or the gain, if any, on line 17a of Schedule D. If Schedule D is not required, it is the amount on line 13a of Form 1040 or line 10a of Form 1040A.

Qualified dividends. Qualified dividends are those dividends reported on line 9b of Form 1040 or Form 1040A.

Net capital gain and qualified dividends on line 8. If neither the child nor the parent nor any other child has net capital gain, the net capital gain on line 8 is zero.

If neither the child, parent, or any other child has qualified dividends, the amount of qualified dividends on line 8

If the child, parent, or any other child has net capital gain, figure the amount of net capital gain included on line 8 by adding together the net capital gain amounts included on lines 5, 6, and 7 of Form 8615. If the child, parent, or any other child has qualified dividends, figure the amount of qualified dividends included on line 8 by adding together the qualified dividend amounts included on lines 5, 6, and 7. Use the following discussions to find these amounts.

Net capital gain or qualified dividends on line 5. If the child has a net capital gain or qualified dividends, use the appropriate worksheet below to find the amount of each included on line 5. These worksheets are needed to adjust the child's net capital gain and qualified dividends by the appropriate allocated amount of the child's deductions.



Use the following worksheet only if line 2 of the child's Form 8615 is \$1,500 and lines 3 and 5 are the same amount.

#### Line 5 Worksheet #1

Α.	Enter the child's qualified dividends	
B.	Enter the child's net capital gain	
C.	Enter the amount from line 1 of the child's Form 8615	
D.	Divide line A by line C (but do not enter more than 1)	
E.	Divide line B by line C (but do not enter	

more than 1) . . . . . . . . . . \_

F.	Multiply \$1,500 by line D
G.	Multiply \$1,500 by line E
H.	Qualified dividends on line 5. Subtract line F from line A (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on line 5 of Form 8615)
I.	Net capital gain on line 5. Subtract line G from line B (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on line 5 of Form 8615)



	Use the following worksheet <b>only if</b> line 2 of the child's Form 8615 is <b>more</b> than \$1,500 and lines 3 and 5 are the same amount.
	Line 5 Worksheet #2
A.	Enter the child's qualified dividends
B.	Enter the child's net capital gain
C.	Add lines A and B
D.	Divide line A by line C
E.	Enter the child's itemized deductions directly connected with the production of the child's qualified dividends or net capital gain
F.	Multiply line D by line E
G.	Subtract line F from line E
Н.	Subtract line G from line B
I.	Subtract line F from line A
J.	Enter the amount from line 1 of the child's Form 8615
K.	Divide line A by line J (but do <i>not</i> enter more than 1)
L.	Divide line B by line J (but do <i>not</i> enter more than 1 minus the amount on line K)
Μ.	Multiply \$750 by line K
N.	Multiply \$750 by line L
Ο.	Qualified dividends on line 5. Subtract line M from line I (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on line 5 of Form 8615)
P.	Net capital gain on line 5. Subtract line N from line H (but do not enter less than zero or more than the excess of Form 8615, line 5, over line O)



Use the following worksheet only if line 5 of the child's Form 8615 is less than line 3.

#### Line 5 Worksheet #3

Enter the child's qualified dividends . . . . . \_

B.	Enter the child's net capital gain
C.	Add lines A and B
D.	Divide line A by line C
E.	If the child itemized deductions, enter the child's itemized deductions directly connected with the production of the income on line C
F.	Multiply line D by Line E
G.	Subtract line F from line E
Н.	Subtract line G from line B
I.	Subtract line F from line A
J.	If the child can claim his or her own exemption, enter \$3,050.* Otherwise, enter zero
K.	If the child itemized deductions, enter the child's itemized deductions <i>not</i> directly connected with the production of the income on line C. Otherwise, enter the child's standard deduction
L.	Add lines J and K
M.	Enter the child's adjusted gross income (line 35 of Form 1040, line 22 of Form 1040A, or line 34 of Form 1040NR)
N.	Divide line C by line M (but do not enter more than 1)
Ο.	Multiply line L by line N
P.	Multiply line O by line D
Q.	Subtract line P from line O
R.	Qualified dividends on line 5. Subtract line P from line I. Enter the result here (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on line 5 of Form 8615)
S.	Net capital gain on line 5. Subtract line Q from line H. Enter the result here (but do not enter less than zero or more than the amount on line 5 of Form 8615)

**Net capital gain on line 6.** If the parent has a net capital gain, its full amount is the net capital gain included on line 6.

**Net capital gain on line 7.** The net capital gain included on line 7 is the total of the amounts of net capital gain included on line 5 of the other children's Forms 8615. Find the amount for each other child as explained earlier under *Net capital gain on line 5.* (Do not attach the other children's Forms 8615 to the child's return.)

# Line 9 (Tax on Parent's Taxable Income Plus Children's Net Investment Income)

Figure the tax on the amount on line 8 using the Tax Table, the Tax Rate Schedules, the *Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet* (in the Form 1040, 1040A, or 1040NR instructions), the *Schedule D Tax Worksheet* (in the Schedule D instructions) or Schedule D or J (Form 1040), as follows.

- If line 8 does not include any net capital gain or qualified dividends, use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules to figure this tax. But if Schedule J, Farm Income Averaging, is used to figure the tax on the parent's return, use it to figure this tax.
- If line 8 does include any net capital gain or qualified dividends, use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure this tax. However, if the child, parent, or any other child is filing schedule D or has qualified 5-year gain, use Schedule D to figure this tax. If the child, parent, or any other child has 28% rate gain, unrecaptured section 1250 gain, or an amount on Form 4952, line 4g, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet. But if Schedule J is used to figure the tax on the parent's return, use it to figure this tax.

**Using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax.** If you use the *Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet* to figure the line 9 tax on Form 8615, complete that worksheet as follows.

- 1) On line 1, enter the amount from line 8 of Form 8615.
- On line 2, enter the amount of qualified dividends line 8 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 8.)
- On line 3, enter the amount of the net capital gain on line 8 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 8.)
- 4) Complete lines 4 through 29 following the worksheet instructions. Use the parent's filing status to complete lines 8, 26, and 28 (lines 6, 24, and 26 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions). Enter zero on lines 11 and 19 (lines 9 and 17 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions) if neither the child, the parent, nor any other child has post-May 5 capital gain distributions or qualified dividends. Otherwise, figure the amount to enter on those lines using the worksheet under *Figuring post-May 5 gain and qualified dividends (lines 11 and 19)*, next.

Enter the amount from line 29 of the *Qualified Dividends* and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (or line 27 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions) on line 9 of Form 8615 and check the box on that line. Do not attach this worksheet to the child's return.

Figuring post-May 5 gain and qualified dividends (lines 11 and 19). If the child, parent, or any other child

<sup>\*</sup> If you enter more than \$139,500 on line M, see *Deduction for Exemptions Worksheet—Line 39* in the Form 1040 instructions for the amount to enter on line J.

has post-May 5 capital gain distributions or qualified dividends, figure the amount to enter on lines 11 and 19 (lines 9 and 17 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions) using the following worksheet.

# Worksheet for Lines 11 and 19 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax)

(Line 9 Tax)				
1.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 13b of the child's Form 1040 or line 10b of the child's Form 1040A			
	If line 1 is zero or blank, skip lines 2 through 4, enter zero on line 5, and go to line 6.			
2.	Enter the amount from the last line of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i> . (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)			
3.	Enter the amount from line B of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i>			
4.	Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal			
5.	Multiply line 1 by line 4			
6.	If no other child has post-May 5 capital gain distributions, enter zero. Otherwise, repeat lines 1 through 5 above for each other child who has post-May 5 capital gain distributions and enter the total of the line 5 amounts for those other children			
7.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 13b of the parent's Form 1040 or line 10b of the parent's Form 1040A			
8.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 2 of this Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet			
9.	Add lines 5, 6, 7, and 8. Also enter this amount on lines 11 and 19 of this Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (lines 9 and 17 if the worksheet is from the Form 1040A instructions)			
Usii	ing Schedule D for line 9 tax. Use Schedule	D to		

**Using Schedule D for line 9 tax.** Use Schedule D to figure the line 9 tax on Form 8615 if the child, parent, or any other child is filing Schedule D or has qualified 5-year gain and none of them has unrecaptured section 1250 gain, 28% rate gain, or an amount on Form 4952, line 4g.

If you must use Schedule D, first complete any Schedule D required for the child, parent, or any other child. Then figure the tax using Part IV of **another** Schedule D as a worksheet. (Do not attach this worksheet Schedule D to the child's return.)

Complete this worksheet Schedule D as follows.

1) On lines 19 and 20, enter zero.

- 2) On line 21, enter the amount from line 8 of Form 8615.
- On line 22, enter the net capital gain included on line 8 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 8.)
- 4) On line 23, enter the qualified dividends included on line 8 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 8.)
- 5) Complete lines 24 through 53, following the Schedule D instructions. Use the parent's filing status to complete lines 28, 50, and 52. Enter zero on lines 31 and 43 if neither the child, the parent, nor any other child has post-May 5 gain or qualified dividends. Otherwise, figure the amount to enter on lines 31 and 43 using the worksheet under *Figuring post-May 5 gain and qualified dividends (lines 31 and 43)*, next. If you need to complete line 35, enter zero if neither the child, nor the parent, nor any other child has qualified 5-year gain. Otherwise, enter the amount of qualified 5-year gain included in the net capital gain on line 22 of this worksheet Schedule D. Figure this amount as explained under *Figuring qualified 5-year gain (line 35)*, later.

Enter the amount from line 53 of this worksheet Schedule D on line 9 of Form 8615 and check the box on that line.

**Figuring post-May 5 capital gain.** If the child, parent, or any other child has post-May 5 gain or qualified dividends, figure the amount to enter on lines 31 and 43 of the worksheet Schedule D using the following worksheet.

# Worksheet for Line 31 and 43 of Schedule D (Line 9 Tax)

1.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 17b of the child's Schedule D. If the child did not file Schedule D, enter the amount, if any, from line 13b of the child's Form 1040 or line 10b of the child's Form 1040A
	If line 1 is zero or blank, skip lines 2

through 4, enter zero on line 5, and go to line 6.

- 2. Enter the amount from the last line of the child's completed *Line 5 Worksheet*. (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)
- **3.** Enter the amount from line B of the child's completed *Line 5 Worksheet* . . . . . . \_
- **4.** Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal . . . . . . . . . . . . \_
- **5.** Multiply line 1 by line 4 . . . . . . . . . . \_ \_\_\_\_
- 6. If no other child has post-May 5 capital gain, enter zero. Otherwise, repeat lines 1 through 5 above for each other child who has post-May 5 capital gain or qualified dividends and enter the total of the line 5 amounts for those other children . . . . . .

<i>'</i> .	the parent's Schedule D. If the parent did not file Schedule D, enter the amount, if any, from line 13b of the parent's Form 1040 or line 10b of the parent's Form 1040A
8.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 23 of the worksheet Schedule D
9.	Add lines 5, 6, 7, and 8. Also enter this amount on lines 31 and 43 of the worksheet Schedule D
pare the cap	iguring qualified 5-year gain (line 35). If the child, ent, or any other child has qualified 5-year gain, figure amount of qualified 5-year gain included in the net ital gain on line 22 of the worksheet Schedule D using following worksheet.
	Worksheet for Line 35 of Schedule D (Line 9 Tax)
1.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 8 of the child's <i>Qualified 5-Year Gain Worksheet</i> in the Schedule D instructions
	If line 1 is zero or blank, skip lines 2 through 4, enter zero on line 5, and go to line 6.
2.	Enter the amount from the last line of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i> . (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)
3.	Enter the amount from line B of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i>
4.	Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal
5.	Multiply line 1 by line 4
6.	If no other child has qualified 5-year gain, enter zero. Otherwise, repeat lines 1 through 5 above for each other child who has qualified 5-year gain and enter the total of the line 5 amounts for those other children
7.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 8 of the parent's <i>Qualified 5-Year Gain Worksheet</i> in the Schedule D instructions
8.	Add lines 5, 6, and 7. Also enter this amount on line 35 of the worksheet Schedule D
Usi	ng the Schedule D Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax.

Entar the amount if any from line 17h of

Using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax. Use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet in the Schedule D instructions to figure the line 9 tax on Form 8615 if the child, parent, or any other child has unrecaptured section 1250 gain, or 28% rate gain, or an amount on Form 4952, line 4g. If you must use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet, first complete any Schedule D and any actual Schedule D Tax Worksheet required for the child, parent, or any other child. Then figure the line 9 tax using another Schedule D

Tax Worksheet. (Do not attach this Schedule D Tax Worksheet to the child's return.)

Complete this Schedule D Tax Worksheet as follows.

- 1) On line 1, enter the amount from line 8 of Form 8615.
- On line 2, enter the qualified dividends included on line 8 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 8.)
- 3) On line 3, enter the total of the amounts, if any, on line 4g of all Forms 4952 filed by the child, parent, or any other child.
- 4) On line 4, enter the total of the amounts, if any, on line 4e of all Forms 4952 filed by the child, parent, or any other child. If applicable, include instead the smaller amount entered on the dotted line next to line 4e.
- 5) On lines 5 and 6, follow the worksheet instructions.
- 6) On line 7, enter the net capital gain included on line 8 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 8.)
- On lines 8 through 10, follow the worksheet instructions.
- 8) On line 11, enter zero if neither the child, parent, nor any other child has unrecaptured section 1250 gain (line 19 of Schedule D) or 28% rate gain (line 20 of Schedule D). Otherwise, enter the amount of unrecaptured section 1250 gain and 28% rate gain included in the net capital gain on line 7. Figure these amounts as explained later under Figuring unrecaptured section 1250 gain (line 11) and Figuring 28% rate gain (line 11).
- 9) Complete lines 12 through 51, following the worksheet instructions. Use the parent's filing status to complete lines 15, 48, and 50. Enter zero on lines 20 and 32 if neither the child, the parent, nor any other child has post-May 5 gain or qualified dividends. Otherwise, figure the amount to enter on lines 20 and 32 using the worksheet under Figuring post-May 5 gain and qualified dividends (lines 20 and 32), later. If you need to complete line 24, enter zero if neither the child, the parent, nor any other child has qualified 5-year gain (line 8 of the Qualified 5-Year Gain Worksheet in the Schedule D instructions). Otherwise, enter the amount of qualified 5-year gain included in the net capital gain on line 7. Figure this amount as explained later under Figuring qualified 5-year gain (line 24).

Enter the amount from line 51 of this *Schedule D Tax Worksheet* on line 9 of Form 8615 and check the box on that line.

**Figuring 28% rate gain (line 11).** If the child, parent, or any other child has 28% rate gain, figure the amount of 28% rate gain included in the net capital gain on line 7 using the following worksheet.

# Worksheet 1 for Line 11 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet – 28% Rate Gain

	Worksheet 1 for Line 11 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet – 28% Rate Gain (Line 9 Tax)	6.	If no other child has unrecaptured section 1250 gain, enter zero. Otherwise, repeat lines 1 through 5 for each other child who	
1.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 20 of the child's Schedule D	has unrecaptured section 1250 gain and enter the total of the line 5 amounts for those children		
	If line 1 is zero or blank, skip lines 2 through 4, enter zero on line 5, and go to line 6.	7.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 19 of the parent's Schedule D	
2.	Enter the amount from the last line of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i> . (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)	8.	Add lines 5, 6, and 7. Also include this amount on line 11 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet	
3.	Enter the amount from line B of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i>	Figuring post-May 5 gain and qualified divi (lines 20 and 32). If the child, parent, or any other has post-May 5 gain or qualified dividends, figure		
4.	Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal	amount to enter on lines 20 and 32 using the followi worksheet.		
5.	Multiply line 1 by line 4		Worksheet for Lines 20 and 32	
6.	If no other child has 28% rate gain, enter zero. Otherwise, repeat lines 1 through 5		of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax)	
7	above for each other child who has 28% rate gain and enter the total of the line 5 amounts for those other children	1.	the child's Schedule D. If the child did not file Schedule D, enter the amount, if any,	
7.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 20 of the parent's Schedule D		from line 13b of the child's Form 1040 or line 10b of the child's Form 1040A	
8.	Add lines 5, 6, and 7. Also include this amount on line 11 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet		If line 1 is zero or blank, skip lines 2 through 4, enter zero on line 5, and go to line 6.	
Figuring unrecaptured section 1250 gain (line 11). If the child, parent, or any other child has unrecaptured section 1250 gain, figure the amount of unrecaptured sec-		2.	Enter the amount from the last line of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet.</i> (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)	
	1250 gain included in the net capital gain on line 7 ng the following worksheet.	3.	Enter the amount from line B of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i>	
	Worksheet 2 for Line 11 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet-Unrecaptured	4.	Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal	
	Section 1250 Gain	5.	Multiply line 1 by line 4	
1.	(Line 9 Tax)  Enter the amount, if any, from line 19 of the child's Schedule D	6.	If no other child has post-May 5 gain, enter zero. Otherwise, repeat lines 1 through 5 above for each child who has	
	If line 1 is zero or blank, skip lines 2 through 4, enter zero		post-May 5 gain and enter the total of the line 5 amounts for those other children	
	on line 5, and go to line 6.	7.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 17b of	
2.	Enter the amount, if any, from the last line of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i> . (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)		the parent's Schedule D. If the parent did not file Schedule D, enter the amount, if any, from line 13b of the parent's Form 1040 or line 10b of the parent's Form 1040A	
3.	Enter the amount from line B of the child's completed <i>Line 5 Worksheet</i>	8.	Enter the amount, if any, from line 2 of this Schedule D Tax Worksheet	
4.	Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal	9.	Add lines 5, 6, 7 and 8. Also enter this amount on lines 20 and 32 of this	
5.	Multiply line 1 by line 4		Schedule D Tax Worksheet	

**Figuring qualified 5-year gain (line 24).** If the child, parent, or any other child has qualified 5-year gain, figure the amount of qualified 5-year gain included in the net capital gain on line 7 using the following worksheet.

#### Worksheet for Line 24 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax)

If line 1 is zero or blank, skip lines 2 through 4, enter zero on line 5, and go to line 6.

- Enter the amount from the last line of the child's completed *Line 5 Worksheet*. (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)
- 3. Enter the amount from line B of the child's completed *Line 5 Worksheet* . . . . . . . . .
- 4. Divide line 2 by line 3. Enter the result as a decimal . . . . . . . . . . \_ \_\_\_\_
- 5. Multiply line 1 by line 4..............

- 8. Add lines 5, 6 and 7. Also enter this amount on line 24 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet.....

**Using Schedule J for line 9 tax.** Use Schedule J, *Farm Income Averaging*, to figure the line 9 tax on Form 8615 if Schedule J is used to figure the tax on the parent's return. First complete the actual Schedule J for the parent, then use *another* Schedule J as a worksheet to figure the tax to enter on line 9 of Form 8615. (Do not attach this worksheet to the child's return.)

Complete this worksheet Schedule J as follows.

- 1) On line 1, enter the amount from line 8 of Form 8615.
- 2) On line 2, enter the amount from the parent's Schedule J, line 2.
- 3) Complete line 3 following the Schedule J instructions.
- 4) Complete line 4. If line 8 of Form 8615 includes any net capital gain, use the *Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet* to figure the tax amount on this line. However, if the child, parent, or any

other child is filing schedule D or has qualified 5-year gain, use Schedule D to figure this tax. If the child, parent, or any other child has 28% rate gain, unrecaptured section 1250 gain, or an amount on Form 4952, line 4g, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet.

Follow the earlier instructions under Using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax, Using Schedule D for line 9 tax, or Using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax, except use the amount on line 3 of this worksheet (instead of the amount on line 8 of Form 8615) in:

- a) Item (1) of Using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax or Using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax, or
- b) Item (2) of Using Schedule D for line 9 tax.
- 5) On lines 5 through 16, enter the amounts from the parent's Schedule J, lines 5 through 16.
- Complete line 17 following the Schedule J instructions.
- 7) On lines 18 through 21, enter the amounts from the parent's Schedule J, lines 18 through 21.
- Complete line 22 following the Schedule J instructions.

Enter the amount from line 22 of this worksheet Schedule J on line 9 of Form 8615 and check the box on that line.

Net capital gain and qualified dividends on line 14. If the child does not have any net capital gain or qualified dividends, the amount of the net capital gain and qualified dividends included on line 14 is zero.

If the child has net capital gain, the amount of net capital gain included on line 14 is the amount from line B of the child's completed *Line 5 Worksheet* minus the amount from the last line of that worksheet. (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)

If the child has qualified dividends, the amount of qualified dividends included on line 14 is the amount from line A of the child's completed *Line 5 Worksheet* minus the amount from the next to the last line of that worksheet. (See the earlier discussion for line 8 of Form 8615.)

# Line 15 (Tax on Child's Taxable Income in Excess of Net Investment Income)

Figure the tax on the amount on line 14 using the Tax Table, the Tax Rate Schedules, the *Qualified Dividends* and *Capital Gain Tax Worksheet*, the *Schedule D Tax Worksheet*, or Schedule D or J (Form 1040), as follows.

- If line 14 does not include any net capital gain or qualified dividends, use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules (or Schedule J, if applicable) to figure this tax.
- If line 14 does include any net capital gain or qualified dividends, use the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet to figure this tax unless the

child is filing Schedule D or has qualified 5-year gain. In that case, use Schedule D to figure this tax. However, if the child has 28% rate gain or unrecaptured section 1250 gain, use the *Schedule D Tax Worksheet*. (But use Schedule J instead, if it applies.)

Using the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet for line 15 tax. If you use the *Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet* to figure the line 15 tax on Form 8615, complete that worksheet as follows.

- 1) On line 1, enter the amount from line 14 of Form 8615.
- On line 2, enter the amount of the qualified dividends included on line 14 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 14.)
- 3) On line 3, enter the amount of the net capital gain included on line 14 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 14.)
- 4) Complete line 4 following the worksheet instructions.
- 5) Leave line 5 blank.
- 6) Complete lines 6 through 29 (line 27 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions) following the worksheet instructions. Use the child's filing status to complete lines 8, 26, and 28 of the worksheet for Form 1040 (or lines 6, 24, and 26 of the worksheet for Form 1040A). On lines 11 and 19 (lines 9 and 17 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions), enter zero if the child has no post-May 5 capital gain distributions or qualified dividends. Otherwise, in the earlier discussion for line 9 of Form 8615, see the Worksheet for Lines 11 and 19 of the Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax), Worksheet for Lines 31 and 43 of Schedule D (Line 9 Tax), or Worksheet for Lines 20 and 32 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax), whichever applies. Subtract line 5 of that worksheet from line 1 of that worksheet and enter the result on lines 11 and 19 of this worksheet (lines 9 and 17 if the worksheet is from the Form 1040A instructions).

Enter the amount from line 29 of this *Qualified Dividends* and *Capital Gain Tax Worksheet* (or line 27 of the worksheet in the Form 1040A instructions) on line 15 of Form 8615 and check the box on that line. Do not attach this worksheet to the child's return.

Using Schedule D for line 15 tax. Use Part IV of Schedule D to figure the line 15 tax on Form 8615 if the child is filing Schedule D or has qualified 5-year gain. However, if the child has unrecaptured section 1250 gain or 28% rate gain, use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet to figure the line 15 tax. See Using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet for line 15 tax, next.) If you must use Schedule D, first complete any actual Schedule D required for the child. Then figure the line 15 tax using Part IV of another Schedule D as a worksheet. (Do not attach this worksheet Schedule D to the child's return.)

Complete this worksheet Schedule D as follows.

- 1) On lines 19 and 20, enter zero.
- 2) On line 21, enter the amount from line 14 of Form 8615.
- 3) On line 22, enter the net capital gain included on line 14 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 14.)
- On line 23, enter the qualified dividends included on line 14 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 14.)
- Complete line 24, following the Schedule D instructions.
- 6) Leave line 25 blank.
- Complete lines 26 through 53, following the Schedule D instructions. Use the child's filing status to complete lines 28, 50, and 52. On lines 31 and 43, enter zero if the child has no post-May 5 gain or qualified dividends. Otherwise, in the earlier discussion for line 9 of Form 8615, see the Worksheet for Lines 31 and 43 of Schedule D (Line 9 Tax) or Worksheet for Lines 20 and 32 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax), whichever applies. Subtract line 5 of that worksheet from line 1 of that worksheet and enter the result on lines 31 and 43 of this worksheet Schedule D. If you need to complete line 35, enter zero if the child has no qualified 5-year gain (line 8 of the Qualified 5-year Gain Worksheet in the Schedule D instructions). Otherwise, in the earlier discussion for line 9 of Form 8615, see the Worksheet for Line 35 of Schedule D (Line 9 Tax) or the Worksheet for Line 24 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax), whichever was used. Subtract line 5 of that worksheet from line 1 of that worksheet and enter the result on line 35 of this worksheet Schedule D.

Enter the amount from line 53 of this worksheet Schedule D on line 15 of Form 8615.

Using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet for line 15 tax. Use the Schedule D Tax Worksheet in the Schedule D instructions to figure the line 15 tax on Form 8615 if the child has unrecaptured section 1250 gain or 28% rate gain. Do not attach this Schedule D Tax Worksheet to the child's return.

Complete this Schedule D Tax Worksheet as follows.

- 1) On line 1, enter the amount from line 14 of Form 8615
- On line 2, enter the qualified dividends included on line 14 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 14.)
- 3) Leave lines 3 through 5 blank.
- 4) Enter the amount from line 2 on line 6.
- 5) On line 7, enter the net capital gain included on line 14 of Form 8615. (See the earlier discussion for line 14.)

- 6) Skip line 8.
- 7) Enter the amount from line 7 on line 9.
- Complete line 10, following the worksheet instructions.
- 9) On line 11, enter zero if the child has no 28% rate gain (line 20 of Schedule D) or any unrecaptured section 1250 gain (line 19 of Schedule D). Otherwise, see Worksheet 1 for Line 11 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet 28% Rate Gain (Line 9 Tax) and Worksheet 2 for Line 11 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet Unrecaptured Section 1250 Gain (Line 9 Tax) under Using the Schedule D Tax Worksheet for line 9 tax, earlier. For each worksheet you complete, subtract line 5 of that worksheet from line 1 of that worksheet, and include the result on line 11 of this worksheet.
- Complete lines 12 through 14, following the worksheet instructions.
- Use the child's filing status to complete lines 15, 48, and 50.
- 12) Complete lines 16 through 19, following the worksheet instructions.

- 13) On lines 20 and 32, enter zero if the child has no post-May 5 gain or qualified dividends. Otherwise, in the earlier discussion for line 9 of Form 8615, see the Worksheet for Lines 20 and 32 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax). Subtract line 5 of that worksheet from line 1 of that worksheet and enter the result on lines 20 and 32 of this worksheet.
- 14) Complete lines 21 through 51, following the worksheet instructions. If you need to complete line 24, enter zero if the child has no qualified 5-year gain (line 8 of the *Qualified 5-Year Gain Worksheet* in the Schedule D instructions). Otherwise, in the earlier discussion for line 9 of Form 8615, see the *Worksheet for Line 24 of the Schedule D Tax Worksheet (Line 9 Tax)*. Subtract line 5 of that worksheet from line 1 of that worksheet and enter the result on line 24 of this worksheet. If you need to complete line 39, enter the smaller of line 9 or the amount of unrecaptured section 1250 gain you included on line 11.

Enter the amount from line 51 of this *Schedule D Tax Worksheet* on line 15 of Form 8615 and check the box on that line.

# Table 1. Worksheet To Figure Your Qualified Loan Limit and Deductible Home Mortgage Interest For the Current Year

(Keep for your records.) See the Table 1 Instructions.

Part I Qualified Loan Limit		
1. Enter the average balance of all your grandfathered debt. See line 1 instructions	1.	
2. Enter the average balance of all your home acquisition debt. See line 2 instructions	2.	
<b>3.</b> Enter \$1,000,000 (\$500,000 if married filing separately)	3.	
4. Enter the larger of the amount on line 1 or the amount on line 3	4.	
5. Add the amounts on lines 1 and 2. Enter the total here	5.	
6. Enter the smaller of the amount on line 4 or the amount on line 5	6.	
7. Enter \$100,000 (\$50,000 if married filing separately).  See the line 7 instructions for a limit that may apply	7.	
8. Add the amounts on lines 6 and 7. Enter the total. This is your qualified loan limit	8.	
Part II Deductible Home Mortgage Interest		
9. Enter the total of the average balances of all mortgages on all qualified homes.  See line 9 instructions	9.	
<ul> <li>If line 8 is less than line 9, go on to line 10.</li> <li>If line 8 is equal to or more than line 9, STOP HERE. All of your interest on all the mortgages included on line 9 is deductible as home mortgage interest on Schedule A (Form 1040).</li> </ul>		
<b>10.</b> Enter the total amount of interest that you paid. See line 10 instructions	10.	
11. Divide the amount on line 8 by the amount on line 9.  Enter the result as a decimal amount (rounded to three places)	11.	× .
12. Multiply the amount on line 10 by the decimal amount on line 11.  Enter the result. This is your <b>deductible home mortgage interest.</b> Enter this amount on Schedule A (Form 1040)	12.	
13. Subtract the amount on line 12 from the amount on line 10. Enter the result.  This is <b>not</b> home mortgage interest. See line 13 instructions	13.	

is your tentative basis for depreciation
allowance) applies. Multiply line 15 by .50 if the 50% special depreciation allowance applies. This is your special depreciation allowance (or Liberty Zone depreciation allowance). Enter -0- if this is not the year you placed the car in service, the car is not
qualified property (or Liberty Zone property), or you elected not to claim a special depreciation allowance (or Liberty Zone depreciation allowance)
Note. 1) If line 16 is equal to line 11, stop here. Your depreciation deduction (including your special depreciation allowance or Liberty Zone depreciation allowance) is limited to the amount on line 11. 2) If line 16 is less than line 11, complete Part III.
Part III  17. Subtract line 16 from line 11. This is the limit on the amount you can deduct for MACRS depreciation  18. Subtract line 16 from line 15. This is your basis for depreciation  19. Multiply line 18 by line 6. This is your tentative MACRS depreciation
deduction
<sup>1</sup> The section 179A deduction is for clean-fuel vehicles or clean-fuel vehicle refueling property. When figuring the amount to enter on line 12, do not reduce your cost or other basis by any section 179 deduction you claimed for your car. <sup>2</sup> Reduce the basis by the lesser of \$4,000 or 10% of the cost of the vehicle even if the credit is less than that amount.

14. Section 179 deduction claimed in

year you placed the car in service 15. Subtract line 14 from line 13. This

your business/investment cost . . . .

#### **Coverdell ESA** — Taxable Withdrawals and Basis

(Keep for your records)

<ul> <li>How to complete this worksheet.</li> <li>Complete Part I, lines A through H, on only one worksheet.</li> <li>Complete a separate Part II, lines 1 through 15, for each of your Coverdell ESAs.</li> <li>Complete Part III, the Summary (line 16), on only one worksheet.</li> </ul>				
Part	I. Qualified Education Expenses (Complete for total expenses)			
A.	Enter your total qualified education expenses for 2003	Α		
В.	Enter those qualified education expenses paid for with tax-free education benefits (for example, scholarships excluded from income, veterans' educational benefits, Pell grants, employer-provided educational assistance)			
C.	Enter those qualified higher education expenses deducted on Schedule C or C-EZ (Form 1040), Schedule F (Form 1040), or as a miscellaneous itemized deduction on Schedule A (Form 1040)			
D.	Enter those qualified <b>higher</b> education expenses on which a Hope or lifetime learning credit was based			
E.	Add lines B, C, and D	E		
F.	Subtract line E from line A. This is your adjusted qualified education expense for 2003	F		
G.	Enter your total withdrawals from <b>all</b> Coverdell ESAs during 2003. Do not include rollovers or the return of excess contributions (see instructions)	G		
H.	Divide line F by line G. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least 3 places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000	н		
Part	II. Taxable Withdrawals and Basis (Complete separately for each account)			
1.	Enter the amount contributed to <b>this</b> Coverdell ESA for 2003, including contributions made for 2003 from January 1, 2004, through April 15, 2004. Do <b>not</b> include rollovers or the return of excess contributions	1.		
2.	Enter your basis in this Coverdell ESA as of December 31, 2002 (see instructions)			
3.	Add lines 1 and 2			
4.	Enter the total withdrawals from <b>this</b> Coverdell ESA during 2003. Do <b>not</b> include rollovers or the return of excess contributions (see instructions)			
5.	Multiply line 4 by line H. This is the amount of adjusted qualified education expense attributable to this Coverdell ESA			
6.	Subtract line 5 from line 4			
7.	Enter the total value of <b>this</b> Coverdell ESA as of December 31, 2003, plus any outstanding rollovers (see instructions)			
8.	Add lines 4 and 7			
9.	Divide line 3 by line 8. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least 3 places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000			
10.	Multiply line 4 by line 9. This is the amount of basis allocated to your withdrawals, and is tax free	10.		
	Note: If line 6 is zero, skip lines 11 through 13, enter -0- on line 14, and go to line 15.			
11.	Subtract line 10 from line 4	11.		
12.	Divide line 5 by line 4. Enter the result as a decimal (rounded to at least 3 places). If the result is 1.000 or more, enter 1.000			
13.	Multiply line 11 by line 12. This is the amount of qualified education expenses allocated to your withdrawals, and is tax free	13.		
14.	Subtract line 13 from line 11. This is the portion of the withdrawals from this  Coverdell ESA in 2003 that you must include in income	14.		
15.	Subtract line 10 from line 3. This is your basis in this Coverdell ESA as of December 31, 2003	15		
Part III. Summary (Complete only once)				
16.	Taxable amount. Add together all amounts on line 14 for all your Coverdell ESAs. Enter here and include on Form 1040, line 21, listing the type and amount of income on the dotted line	16.		

#### Coverdell ESA — Taxable Withdrawals and Basis

- Line G. Enter the total withdrawals received from all Coverdell ESAs during 2003. Do not include amounts rolled over to another ESA within 60 days (only one rollover is allowed during any 12-month period). Also, do not include excess contributions that were distributed with the related earnings (or less any loss) before the first day of the sixth month of the tax year following the year for which the contributions were made.
- Line 2. Your basis (amount already taxed) in this Coverdell ESA as of December 31, 2002, is:
  - All contributions to this Coverdell ESA before 2003
  - Minus the tax-free portion of any withdrawals from this Coverdell ESA before 2003.

If your last withdrawal from this Coverdell ESA was before 2002, you must start with the basis in your account as of the end of the last year in which you took a withdrawal. You can find that amount on the last line of the worksheet in the Instructions for Form 8606, *Nondeductible IRAs and Coverdell ESAs*, that you completed for that year. You can determine your basis in this Coverdell ESA as of December 31, 2002, by adding to the basis as of the end of that year any contributions made to that account after the year of the withdrawal and before 2003.

**Line 4.** Enter the total Coverdell ESA withdrawals received in 2003. Do not include amounts rolled over to another Coverdell ESA within 60 days (only one rollover is allowed during any 12-month period).

Also, do not include excess contributions that were withdrawn with the related earnings (or less any loss) before the first day of the sixth month of the tax year following the year of the contributions.

Line 7. Enter the total value of this Coverdell ESA as of December 31, 2003, plus any outstanding rollovers contributed to the account after 2002, but before the end of the 60-day rollover period. You should receive a statement by January 31, 2004, for each Coverdell ESA showing the value on December 31, 2003.

A **rollover** is a tax-free withdrawal from one Coverdell ESA that is contributed to another Coverdell ESA. An **outstanding rollover** is any amount withdrawn within 60 days before the end of 2003 (November 2 through December 31) that was rolled over after December 31, 2003, but within the 60-day rollover period.

#### **Child Tax Credit Worksheet**

A draft version of the Child Tax Worksheet that will be contained in Publication 972 is shown on pages 42 and 43.

#### Before you begin:

If you received (before offset) an advance child tax credit payment, see *Advance Child Tax Credit Payment* on page 3.





To be a qualifying child for the child tax credit, the child must be  $\mathbf{under}$  age 17 at the end of 2003 and meet the other requirements listed on page 2.

Part 1	Number of qualifying children: ×	\$1,000. Enter the result.	1
2.	Enter the amount, if any, of your advance child tax credit (before offset). (For details, see page 3.)	2	
3.	Is line 1 less than or equal to line 2?  Yes. (STOP)  You cannot take this credit. If line 2 is more that have to pay back the difference.	n line 1, you do not	
	□ <b>No.</b> Subtract line 2 from line 1.		3
4.	Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 35, or Form 1040A, line 22.	4	]
5.	<ul> <li>1040 Filers. Enter the total of any—</li> <li>Exclusion of income from Puerto Rico, and</li> <li>Amounts from Form 2555, lines 43 and 48;</li> </ul>		1
	Form 2555-EZ, line 18; and Form 4563, line 15.  1040A Filers. Enter -0	<b>5</b>	
6.	Add lines 4 and 5. Enter the total.	6	
7.	<ul> <li>Enter the amount shown below for your filing statu</li> <li>Married filing jointly - \$110,000</li> <li>Single, head of household, or qualifying widow(er) - \$75,000</li> <li>Married filing separately - \$55,000</li> </ul>	7	
8.	Is the amount on line 6 more than the amount on line  No. Leave line 8 blank. Enter -0- on line 9.		1
	☐ <b>Yes.</b> Subtract line 7 from line 6.  If the result is not a multiple of \$1,000, increase it to the next multiple of \$1,000 (for example, increase \$425 to \$1,000, increase \$1,025 to \$2,000, etc.).	8	
9.	Multiply the amount on line 8 by 5% (.05). Enter the res	sult.	9
10.	You cannot take the child tax credit on Form 1040, line 49, or Form 1040A, line 33. You also cannot take the additional child tax credit on Form 1040, line 65, or Form 1040A, line 42. Complete the rest of your Form 1040 or 1040A.		
	<b>Yes.</b> Subtract line 9 from line 3. Enter the result <i>Go to Part 2 on the next page.</i>	lt.	10

#### Part 2

11.	Enter the amount from Form 1040, line 43, or Form 1040A, line 28.	11
12.	1040 Filers. Enter the total of the amounts from lines 44 through 48.  1040A Filers. Enter the total of the amounts from lines 29 through 32.	
13.	Are you claiming any of the following credits?  ■ Adoption credit, Form 8839  ■ Mortgage interest credit, Form 8396  ■ District of Columbia first-time homebuyer credit, Form 8859  ■ No. Enter the amount from line 12.  ■ Yes. Complete the <i>Line 13 Worksheet</i> on the next page to figure the amount to enter here.	13
114.	Subtract line 13 from line 11. Enter the result.  Is the amount on line 10 of this worksheet more than the amount on line 14?  No. Enter the amount from line 10.  Yes. Enter the amount from line 14. See the TIP below.  This is your child tax credit.	Enter this amount on Form 1040, line 49, or Form 1040A, line 33.



You may be able to take the **additional child tax credit** on Form 1040, line 65, **or** Form 1040A, line 42, only if you answered "Yes" on line 15.

- First, complete your Form 1040 through line 64, or Form 1040A through line 41.
- Then, use Form 8812 to figure any additional child tax credit.